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**Document Number 4**

Entry 4 of 28

File: USPT

Jun 11, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5525710 A

TITLE: Highly porous chitosan bodies

**BSPR:**

Chitosan is a deacylated derivative of chitin. Chitin is a mucopolysaccharide of poly-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine, which is the major constituent material of the outer shells of Crustacea, such as shrimp, lobster and crab. Chitosan has been utilized in many different applications, e.g., as fillers, absorbents, enzyme carriers and chromatographic supports.

**DEPR:**

Chitosan, as stated above, is prepared by hydrolytically deacylating chitin. The suitable chitosan for the present invention has the degree of deacylation of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 75%, and more preferably at least about 80%.

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Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification Date Reference Claims KMC

**Document Number 13**

Entry 13 of 28

File: USPT

Feb 18, 1986

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4570629 A

TITLE: Hydrophilic biopolymeric copolyelectrolytes, and biodegradable wound dressing comprising same

**BSPR:**

The hydrophilic biopolymeric copolyelectrolytes of the present invention are water-insoluble, water-swellable materials comprising a water-soluble linear anionic protein polyelectrolyte component derived from keratin and a water-soluble linear cationic biopolymer polyelectrolyte component derived from at least one biopolymer selected from the group consisting of a glucosaminoglycan, such as chitosan, and the protein, collagen. Keratin is a protein obtained from sources such as skin, fur, hair, wool, horn, nails, claws, beaks, and scales. It may be readily isolated from its source material and separated into its alpha-keratose and gamma-keratose fractions by procedures well known in the art, such as, for example, as described by Widra, *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata*, Volume 30, pages 141-144 (1966) and Rhodes, et al., *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata*, Volume 33, pages 345-348 (1967), incorporated herein by reference. Chitosan is the deacetylated form of chitin, which is a glucosaminoglycan obtained as a major constituent of the shells of shrimp, crabs, and lobsters, the cell walls of filamentous fungi, and the exoskeletons of insects. Chitosan is commercially available in the form of fibers, for example, from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. Collagen is a fibrous protein which comprises the major portion of the white fiber in connective tissues of the animal body, particularly in the skin, bones and tendons. It is commercially available in the form of soluble fibers, for example, from Sigma-Aldrich Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

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**Document Number 15**

Entry 15 of 28

File: USPT

Oct 7, 1975

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3911098 A

TITLE: Medicament carrier

**BSPR:**

Chitosan, which is a common name for the deacylated form of poly(N-acetyl-D-glucosamine), and which is poly(D-glucosamine) is not enzymatically degradable by lysozyme.

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Entry 16 of 28

File: JPAB

Feb 10, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 10036214 A

TITLE: BASE MATERIAL FOR COSMETIC

## FPAR:

SOLUTION: This base material for cosmetics contains an N-carboxyacetylchitosan having an N-carboxyacetylation degree of >80%. The N-carboxyacetylchitosan is obtained by N-carboxyacetylating the amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>) of chitosan obtained by wholly or partially deacetylating the N-acyl groups of chitin. The N-carboxyacetylchitosan may be combined with collagen, a polyhydric alcohol or a cationized cellulose. The N-carboxyacetylchitosan is preferably N-succinylchitosan. Examples of cosmetics to be compounded with the base material include skin lotions, milky lotions, creams, packs, foundations, lip sticks and shampoos.

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Entry 17 of 28

File: EPAB

Jul 26, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 664301 A1  
TITLE: Chitosan derivatives, preparation process thereof and cosmetic compositions containing same.

**FPAR:**

Described are chitosan derivatives which are each obtained by reacting at least one alkylene oxide such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or butylene oxide or a mixture thereof with chitosan having a deacetylation degree of at least 90%, preferably 95-100% and a molecular weight not greater than 400,000, preferably of from 10,000 to 100,000. Cosmetic compositions containing such chitosan derivatives are also described.

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Entry 19 of 28

File: DWPI

May 15, 1996

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1996-240199

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TITLE: Chitosan bleaching useful for cosmetics or hair or body care prods. - using an aq. alkali hydrogen peroxide soln. contg. stabilisers following deacylation of chitin with a strong base, avoiding darkening

**ABTX:**A method for the prepn. of light-coloured chitosans by deacylation of chitins using strong bases, comprises:**Main Menu | Search Form | Result Set | ShowS Numbers | Edit S Numbers |****First Hit****Previous Document****Next Document****Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC |****Help      Logout**

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Entry 24 of 28

File: DWPI

Oct 17, 1990

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1990-314348

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TITLE: Skin detergent compsn. contg. phosphoric acid ester - and 0.0005  
to 0.1 wt per cent of water soluble chitin cpd., is mild to the skin and  
has excellent rinsing properties**ABTX:**

Specifically, (a) component (a) above comprises either cpd. (1) or both  
cpd. (1) and cpd. (2), the wt. ratio being 10:0-5:5, preferably  
10:0-7:3; (b) (2) is chitosan, partially deacylated chitin,  
carboxymethyl chitin, glycolated chitin or chitin sulphate.

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Entry 1 of 11

File: USPT

Oct 5, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5960956

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5960956 A

TITLE: Storage container

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Entry 2 of 11

File: USPT

Dec 1, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5843509

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5843509 A

TITLE: Stabilization of colloidal systems through the formation of lipid-polyssacharide complexes

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KIMC](#) | [Image](#)**3. Document ID: US 5747031 A**

Entry 3 of 11

File: USPT

May 5, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5747031

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5747031 A

TITLE: Process for isolating immunoglobulins in whey

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KIMC](#) | [Image](#)**4. Document ID: US 5358765 A**

Entry 4 of 11

File: USPT

Oct 25, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5358765

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5358765 A

TITLE: Cellulosic article containing an olefinic oxide polymer and method of manufacture

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KIMC](#) | [Image](#)**5. Document ID: US 4971956 A**

Entry 5 of 11

File: USPT

Nov 20, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4971956  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4971956 A  
TITLE: Immunopotentiating agents and method

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Image](#)

6. Document ID: US 4937254 A

Entry 6 of 11 File: USPT

Jun 26, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4937254  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4937254 A  
TITLE: Method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesion formation by the topical administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Image](#)

7. Document ID: US 4889722 A

Entry 7 of 11 File: USPT

Dec 26, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4889722  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4889722 A  
TITLE: Method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesion formation by the topical administration of tissue plasminogen activator

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Image](#)

8. Document ID: WO 9701330 A1

Entry 8 of 11 File: EPAB

Jan 16, 1997

PUB-NO: WO009701330A1  
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 9701330 A1  
TITLE: NOVEL ADJUVANT COMPOSITIONS AND VACCINE FORMULATIONS COMPRISING SAME

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Image](#)

9. Document ID: DE 19826503 A1, EP 965330 A1

Entry 9 of 11 File: DWPI

Dec 16, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-088214  
DERWENT-WEEK: 200008  
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TITLE: Cosmetic and dermatological compositions containing chitosan and phospholipid compounds

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10. Document ID: EP 559456 A1, FI 9300930 A, CA 2090884 A, BR 9300746 A, JP 06086628 A, US 5470519 A, EP 559456 B1, DE 69304956 E, JP 2794377 B2

Entry 10 of 11 File: DWPI

Sep 8, 1993

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1993-282275  
DERWENT-WEEK: 199842  
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TITLE: Tubular cellulose articles e.g. sausage casings - comprises cellulose@ (deriv.) and an incorporated olefin oxide pref. poly(ethylene oxide)

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Image](#)

**11. Document ID: JP 59210013 A, JP 93018807 B**

Entry 11 of 11

File: DWPI

Nov 28, 1984

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-014687

DERWENT-WEEK: 198503

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TITLE: Liposome contg. activated substances - prepn. comprises mixing polysaccharide, contg. mainly D-glucosamine and e.g. chitosan, with phospholipids

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File: DWPI

Nov 28, 1984

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1985-014687

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TITLE: Liposome contg. activated substances - prepn. comprises mixing polysacchar ide, contg. mainly D-glucosamine and e.g. chitosan, with phospholipids**Main Menu | Search Form | Result Set | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers |****First Hit****Previous Document****Next Document****Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC |****Help      Logout**

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File: DWPI

Dec 16, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-088214

COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: Cosmetic and dermatological compositions containing chitosan and  
phospholipid compounds

TTX:

COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY COMPOSITION CONTAIN CHITOSAN PHOSPHOLIPID COMPOUND**Main Menu | Search Form | Result Set | ShowS Numbers | Edit S Numbers |****First Hit****Previous Document****Next Document****Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC |****Help      Logout**

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**Document Number 7**

Entry 7 of 11

File: USPT

Dec 26, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4889722 A

TITLE: Method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesion formation by the topical administration of tissue plasminogen activator

**BSPR:**

The t-PA is ordinarily administered in a sterile formulation in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle such as phosphate buffered saline ("PBS"), isotonic saline, purified water, an organic carrier (which may be in an aqueous solution or suspension) such as a proteoglycan, for example a glycosaminoglycan such as hyaluronic acid or a derivative thereof (such as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof) or a similar polysaccharide such as chitosan or a derivative thereof, a lipid, for example, a phospholipid micelle or vesicle (the lipid may simply be a mixture of a phospholipid in water), dextran, a cellulosic material, polymers such as polyacrylamide or p-dioxanone, lactide, and/or glycolide based absorbable polymers, (the polymer may be in the form of microcapsules or it may be incorporated in a salve- or ointment-like formulation or a gel or gel-like composition), or in an aqueous solution of a surface active agent such as a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer or a sorbitan fatty acid ester-polyoxyethylene ether. Sterilization of the formulation may be accomplished in the usual ways, including aseptic preparation, filtration, exposure to gamma radiation, autoclaving, and the like.

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**Document Number 6**

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File: USPT

Jun 26, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4937254 A

TITLE: Method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesion formation by the topical administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

**BSPR:**

The NSAID is ordinarily administered in a sterile formulation in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle such as phosphate buffered saline ("PBS"), isotonic saline, purified water, an organic carrier (which may be in an aqueous solution or suspension) such as hyaluronic acid or a derivative thereof or a similar polysaccharide such as chitosan or a derivative thereof, a lipid, for example, an aqueous phospholipid composition, which may be in the form of a phospholipid vesicle (liposome) or it may be simply a mixture of a phospholipid in water, dextran, polymers such as p-dioxanone, lactide, and/or glycolide based absorbable polymers or polyacrylamide (the polymer/NSAID formulation may be in the form of polymeric microcapsules containing the NSAID or it may be in the form o>a salve- or ointment-like formulation or a gel or gel-like composition), or in an aqueous solution of a surfactant such as a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block coPolymer or a sorbitan fatty acid ester-polyoxyethylene ether. Sterilization of the formulation may be accomplished in the usual ways, including aseptic preparation, filtration, exposure to gamma radiation, autoclaving, and the like.

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